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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

The Price.

A distinguished traveller from Newburgh is now bestowing the light of his countenance upon various other rulers and eminent characters in Europe. While he holds no official post, he still undertakes to govern the State of New York and to impose taxes upon its citizens.

The caucus of Republican members of the Assembly to-night will decide whether this illustrious absentee is to be, in effect, the Legislature of New York.

His Stock Transfer Tax bill and his Mortgage Tax bill are measures admirably calculated to injure the people of the State, to mulct and drive away business and to smash the Republican party of New York to smithereens.

is for the caucus to say.

Early Candidates.

Secretary of War TAFF has been selected by the Ohio Republicans to preside over their State convention, and, therefore, the acute politicians of the Western Reserve announce that he "has entered the race" for the Republican nomination for President in 1908. Senator FORAKER of Ohio is also a candidate, and already President ROOSEVELT is pictured as withholding patronage from him on the ground that it might be used to injure TAFT. The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS gallops through the South exuding wisdom and high ideals. In Wisconsin the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE Wrinkles his brow over the problem. Is the lightning more likely to strike a Governor or a Senator?

Three years and more must pass before the nominating conventions meet. In that period many a promising boom will appear, swell to great proportions and then collapse, disappearing with a loud bang, or gradually, quietly, unostentatiously. Thirty-six months is a long time for any candidate to keep the pre-convention enthusiasm of his folowers at white heat. He must sit pretty constantly in the limelight, and unless is of conspicuous, daring originality n thought and utterance, like Mr. FAIRhe is liable to repeat the same hought over and over again until his auditors, overtrained, get stale. He is

likely to bore and weary his adherents. A three years "race" is too long. As convention days approach, a late comer. to whom the voters are less accustomed. may enter and distance the tired and iaded contestants.

About the meanest thing the enemies of a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1908 can do to him is to force him to the front in 1905. He may be able to stand the strain. but the chances are that the boom that grows big immediately after one election day will be pretty thoroughly flattened out before the time to make real preparations for the next arrives.

In Afghanistan.

There is much speculation both in England and in India over the causes of mission to the Amir of Afghanistan. mission and chief of the political section the Afghan capital early in December than the end of January. It is now what of the practice? more than three months since its arrival terminate.

the British envoy, and some of the proto build an Afghan railway.

was also set aside. Other points on these proposals, and not disposed to be shall make their regular employment can fishing vessels to enter the harbors conciliatory in the matter of asylum possible. given to Afridi and other raiders into territory claimed by the British, but the they must first be caught. A year and crews on payment of \$1.50 a ton on the ownership of which is disputed by the eight months ago not more than 100,000 vessel's tonnage. The refusal of li-Afghans. He is also said not to be had been gathered into the school fold; satisfied with the treaty conditions under | in September, 1903, there were 182,000; which England bound herself during in March, 1904, 227,000. At present there his father's lifetime to assist Afghanis- | are 322,000 pupils in the primary course, tan against foreign aggression; he finds | 8,000 in the intermediate and 12,000 in the the phraseology loose and the intentions | night schools, a total of 342,000.

liable to misinterpretation.

sian Government offered to permit the importation of guns and war material ritory, but the offer was rejected on the ground that the Amir did not wish | Material advantages can neither be taken to do anything to provoke the British. It is also currently reported in India s oo that the circumstances of the Tibetan expedition have rendered the Amir and higher standards of life, and these prohis advisers suspicious of the whole object of the British mission, and that | the work done by the Bureau of Educathey desire as little intimacy as possible with their two great neighbors.

Show the production adaptively with the contract of the contract of

For trading purposes Russian Asiatic subjects and British Indian merchants | British Versus American Trade With are permitted to enter the country, but the suspicion of the Feringhi himself is so great that they want to keep both Russians and British at arm's length.

How far the Afghans will be able to succeed in their policy of exclusion remains to be seen. Much will depend on the issue of the war in the Far East and whether the British Government believes the moment opportune to strike at Russian influence in the Middle East. The mission which has been moving about through southern Persia during the past three months is timed to arrive at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, on April 20 on its return to India. Its ostensible object was to look into the commercial possibilities of that part of Persia, and several large mercantile houses in India were invited to send agents to accom-Rather a high price, perhaps, for the pany it. Several accepted, but for political economy of the Wanderer. That some reason which was never made clear they backed out at the last moment and left it purely political and military in character. The Persian Government was entirely unsympathetic in the matter, and most of the time the mission has been under the observation of agents of the Russian Government, sent from Teheran to watch its proceedings.

The chief anxiety regarding the Afghan mission is some untoward occurrence arising out of the fanaticism of some individual Afghan or Pathan refugee with a grievance against the Indian Government, which would alter the whole situation and give Lord CURZON the KITCHENER has introduced into the organization of the Indian army.

Education of the Filipinos.

"To reach, through the school teachers, the whole body of Filipino people with matters which pertain to the whole work of the Government and the education in physical, civic and moral duties which it offers through all its bureaus to the Filipino people": such is the commendable aim, of the Philippine Teacher, the first number of which was published in Manila, Dec. 15. It is edited by JOHN G. COULTER, under the general supervision of the General Superintendent of Education, DAVID P. BAR-Rows. It is excellently printed, and a circulation of 9,000 is guaranteed to advertisers. As a full, candid exposition of what Uncle SAM is doing for the education of his wards in the Far East it ought to be reprinted entire for the enlightenment of the doubters and faultfinders "at home," and school classes in civil government might with profit

devote a week's study to it. The second convention of Philippine school superintendents, at Manila, Dec. 12, opened with an address by Superintendent Barrows, in which he dis- prefer rail and lake travel to a transcussed the history, present status and atlantic voyage. The committee which prospects of Philippine education.

is: to place primary instruction within its time in devising plans for the large the reach of every child in the Christian extension of our commerce, import as provinces of the archipelago; to organize intermediate schools throughout the bor. Whatever we can do for Canada's islands; to establish in every province enrichment by letting down our bars, a high school; to advance on its present or by freely opening our doors to her lines'the development of the three technical schools established by the Insular the prolonged stay at Kabul of the British Government in Manila, the Philippine Normal School, the Philippine School When Mr. DANE, who is the head of the of Arts and Trades and the Philippine Nautical School; to prepare the way of the Indian Government, set out for for the establishment of the Philippine University, and to train young Filipino last it was announced that he and his men and women for the work among mission would be back in India not later | their countrymen. Such is the plan;

There are 1,200,000 children between at Kabul, and up to about a fortnight the ages of six and fifteen. To give ago nothing was known in London out- each child three years of primary educaside of Government circles of what tion there must be school accommodaprogress was being made in the nego- tions for 400,000 children at once. In tiations or when they were likely to this three year primary course the ground covered comprises a study of rejected, particularly the British offer to | culated to fit him for the business transextend the Indian railways into Afghan- actions of civilized life; geography, istan and the Afghan request for a port | moral and physical training. It is not on the Arabian Sea, with a strip of terri- an imposing system, but it is eminently tory across Beluchistan, through which sensible and practical, perfectly fitted

to the needs of the children. The desire of the Amir to have direct At present 4,000 native Filipinos are men, pending legislative action definitely relations with the British Government engaged as teachers in the islands; but applying the bait act to American fishthrough an envoy residing in London 6,500 are needed. Superintendent BAR- eries as it was applied to the French in Rows finds the problem solved in the 1886. During that year also, the fishery which there was expected to be difficulty | Internal Revenue act, which devotes 5 | clauses of a United States-Newfoundland were the British proposal to have the per cent. of the entire revenues to the treaty, executed in 1874, were abrogated training of the Afghan Army placed un- school funds. The income from this by an act of the United States. A period der British officers, the importation of source during the present year will per- of serious disturbance followed, and the arms through British territory, the ex- mit the employment of 1,500 additional seizure of American fishing boats opertension of Indian telegraph lines into native teachers, raising the force to with- ating in violation of the law threatened Afghanistan and the acceptance of the in a thousand of the necessary number. international complications. annual subsidy, which has been left un- The deficiency will be met by using a touched now for several years, leaving a force of "apprentices," the waiting list was negotiated, only to meet rejection large sum in the hands of the Indian of candidates for appointments, who in the Senste. Operations since that Government. It is believed that the are expected to serve part time without time have been carried on under a Amir has been found refractory to all compensation, until the growing revenue modus vivendi which permitted Ameri-

Superintendent BARROWS'S entire re-It is acknowledged by the British port is one of harmony and progress. that the obligations incurred by them | The Filipino teachers work well under the need clearer definition, but the repeated | American supervisors, and the Filipino defeats of the Russians in Manchuria are press and "Filipino gentlemen of culture was effected on the basis of "free bait held by the Afghans to render engage- and influence the islands over" gener- for free fish." By its terms American

tion to take advantage of Russia's American ideals of democracy and able into Afghanistan through Russian ter- quite as eager and ambitious as his successful neighbor, the Japanese. * * * advantage of nor enjoyed by a people illiterate and ignorant. Development of markets and of trade only accompanies ceed from an advance in education. If tion succeeds, the American government implanted in the islands will succeed."

Canada.

A few weeks ago the Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World submitted an interesting statement of British trade relations with Canada in comparison with those of the United States. Its general conclusion is that the preferential tariff rate granted by the Dominion to the mother country has been of doubtful benefit to Canadian industries.

This publication calls attention to the fact that in 1904 Canada bought from England, under the preferential tariff, dutiable goods of a value of \$38,475,505, and free goods of a value of \$16,837,745. During the same period imports from the United States, under the general tariff, were valued at \$77,543,780 for dutiable goods, and at \$73,282,735 for non-dutiable goods. Total for England, \$55,313,250; for the United States, \$150,826,515.

A comparison of these figures with those of the year 1901 gives an interesting illustration of the direction of the trade movement. The increase in the

respective accounts appears as follows:
DUTIABLE GOODS.
Great Britain
United States
NON-DUTIABLE.
Great Britain
United States
A striking feature in the comparative
trade is in the non-dutiable imports.
The Canadian Manufacturer gives the
total of 104 items, including raw ma-

opportunity he is thought to wish for terial and semi-manufactured products, to test the value of the reforms Lord as \$62,419,975. Of this the United States supplied 82.5 per cent., Great Britain 9.8 per cent., and the rest of the world 7.7 per cent. It is true that a portion of our sales of such articles includes special products, such as anthracite coal. leaf tobacco and raw cotton. But the larger part of the group consists of wares which are clearly competitive.

Another interesting feature is the export of wares manufactured in Canada. The British preferential went into operation in 1898, with an advantage to Great Britain of 33 1-3 per cent. on a considerable number of important items. During that year, 1898, exports of Canadian manufactures appear thus: To Great Britain

To the United States..... 8.842.523 The figures for last year are not immediately available, but the year 1902

.\$19.564.414 To Great Britain To the United States 19,044,715 "Trade within the empire," "loyal hearts" and similar phrases are beautiful expressions of a beautiful sentiment. But the dollar goes where it will do its best work. So far as Canadian dollars are concerned, they evidently is to sit during the vacation of Congress The policy of the Bureau of Education | to consider tariff matters can best use well as export, with our northern neigh-

> in the shape of orders for our goods. Politically, Canada belongs to herself. Commercially, she should be part and parcel of the United States as fully as Texas is.

Newfoundland Retaliates.

There is nothing surprising in the announcement that Newfoundland proposes to give Mr. LODGE, Mr. HALE and the town of Gloucester a dose of their own medicine. A despatch says:

" The advocates of retallation against Americans declare they can make the crusade as effective against Gloucester as they have already made in against St. Plerre."

The fishing interests of St. Pierre-Rumor pointed to considerable di- the English language that enables the Miquelon have been utterly ruined. A vergence of views between the Amir and pupil to speak and read it well enough similar fate may be in store for the to result in his permanent adoption of it; Gloucester industry as a result of the posals on both sides were emphatically two years of practical arithmetic, cal- narrow and shortsighted policy of those whose selfishness wrecked the Hav-Bond treaty.

The first step in the process appears in an official order by the Newfoundland Government to its customs collectors to refuse bait licenses to American fisher-

In 1888 the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty of Newfoundland and purchase bait, The children are to be educated, but lice, supplies and equipment, and to hire censes will debar Americans from this privilege. This virtually will put a stop to American fisheries, inasmuch as Newfoundland has a practical monopoly of bait. The bait used for the offshore fishing is the small fish caught in inshore waters, and the law prohibits their catch inside the three mile limit by any except the island people.

In 1890 the Bond-Blaine Convention ments depending on prospective Rus- ously and heartily cooperate with the fishermen were given in Newfoundland

sian aggression inexpedient for some American bureau. If our political au- waters equal rights with the island fishtime to come, and they desire to avoid thority is withdrawn ultimately, the ermen in exchange for free entrance anything that might look like an inten- people will have been trained to the for Newfoundland's fish to the American market. This was blocked by difficulties. Not long ago the Rus- to stand alone. "We are laboring and the action of Canada, on the ground planning for a people of no mean spirit | that in such a matter the interests of and no small ambition. The Filipino is Newfoundland could not be separated from those of the Dominion. A contest followed which was more costly to Canada than it was to the island. The point of the issue was that while Canadian fishermen enjoyed equal privileges with the local fishermen, Canada obfected to the grant of a similar privilege to the Americans. In 1892 Lord KNUTS-FORD notified the Governor-General at Ottawa that Canada's objection could not be maintained indefinitely. Action on the Bond-Blaine treaty was suspended; and the question appeared as one of the matters for discussion by that Joint High Commission which split on the Alaska boundary question before the fishery matter was reached.

Then came the Bond-Hay treaty, which was "amended to death" a few weeks ago. Newfoundland has acted fairly and most liberally in the matter, granting even unreasonable demands. If the Gloucester interests are now made the nothing no sympathy should be wasted on them. The fishermen are beyond a doubt most worthy people, engaged in hazardous business, braving storms at the risk of life and gaining little more than a bare living by so doing. Their wisdom in the matter of the Newfoundland treaty may be estimated at zero.

The unfortunate feature is that their punishment is more than likely to involve the United States with England. As they have done in earlier days under similar conditions, some of them will probably try to evade the law and be caught in doing so. The Government will then be asked to stretch its protecting wings and shelter them from the consequences of their voluntary offences.

If a commission could be appointed whose members would meet the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders in a could be done by a permanent removal tion with our neighbors. But something of value to those neighbors must be given in exchange for that which we want.

The Drivers' Fourth.

The Cab and Carriage Drivers' Union of Chicago has a thought of great pith and moment. It has notified the four associations of livery drivers in that town that members of the union will not drive funeral coaches unless the liverymen pay to each driver 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.

This proposition has the simplicity of genius. Only slight practical additions are needed to make it fruitful. A representative of the drivers should be stationed at each port of exit of livery coaches, and the drivers' 25 per cent. should be a first lien on the gross receipts. Of course, only union freight will be

Might not 25 per cent. of the employers' gross receipts be deemed, provisionally at least, an acceptable substitute for wages generally? It looks promising. Sociologists should consider carefully this form of wage fund.

The Gray of Evening.

Exactly what did the Chicago Merchant elective in what Chicago calls "gents' evening wear"? The news columns of ful oracle:

black unfinished worsted is permissible only at times, and those times, be it known, are the functions at which a Tuxedo is au fait." Apparently the customary suit of sol-

products, will bring abundant returns allowed, but it is no longer au fait, like the "Tuxedo" or tailless spiketail; still less is it bon soir, au revoir, en rapport, au gratin or à la fourchette. In short, "full evening dress" will con-

tinue to be worn in the daytime, according to the interesting local custom, but a variation will be played upon the 'Tuxedo," known in the hieratic lan- out or compelled to pay extortionate prices. guage as the "stag sawed-off." The Hon. ALBERT MATTHEWS, president of the fund, which is thus made virtually per-Chicago Chapter, emits the great secret:

" No longer will it be possible for a man to purchase a full dress sult together with a Tuxedo coat and be fully equipped. Full evening dress will be black, as usual, but the Tuxedo will be gray -a dark gray, to be sure, but quite distinguishable from black."

Gray is but a beginning. Brighter and more brilliant hues will come. The Hon. HINKY DINK's nocturnes are of green and gold, blue and silver, scarlet and silver. Chicago will follow his shining path.

April 3 Mr. ROOSEVELT "will leave Washington to hunt wolves and bears." April 4 he will be at Louisville, the site of Col. HENRY WATIERSON'S famous pack of Gray Wolves. Why is that great huntsman, forester and lycophobe not on his native shore?

We will find out if the man who is getting \$1.40.
1.80 or \$2 a day is getting all that is necessary to take him self-respecting.—Mr. Edward T. DEVINE. We hate to question an opinion given by the Columbia professor elect of "social work," but is it not conceivable that a man getting no more than \$1.37 a day may dare

tion of the Columbia social workers? It is needless to say that If corrupt prac-ections continue to increase the end of It is needless to say that if water stops running down hill many reservoirs will go dry; and that the Hon. Lucius FAYETTS

CLARK GARVIN was defeated at the polls,

Diversions of Plainfield.

Nov. 8, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I feat you have been victimized by a "Plainfield wife." Neither Plainfield women nor Plainfield men have time to il or hear stories. Bridge whist and five hundred for ours. A little poker in summer, when some Plainfield wives are away. But we hope to get olf by electric light next summer.
PLAINFIELD, March 28. NOV. CARR.

Why? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is Plainfield always in the papers, while Hohokus has to mmit suicide to attract any notice?

The Crying Need. Knicker-Have you seen about the seedless Subbubs-Yes, but there's a fortune for the

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- If there be any one thing for which more than for any other the people of the United States are supposed to be distinguished, it is their readiness to adopt advantageous systems and methods in their industrial processes. Yet it has taken us a long time to become even partially awake to the very manifest advantages which lie in the system of intensive cultivation by means of artificial

rrigation. Thousands of years ago the Egyptian fellahin, with the shaduf and the sakkish, spilled the waters of the Nile on the sands of Libya and Nubia and made them fertile. Centuries ago people whom we regard as barbaric made use of irrigation canals in what is now Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. The early Spanish settlers adopted the system in southern California and elsewhere. The Mormone, fifty years ago, were the first Americans-using that term in its modern significance—to follow in the footsteps of Spaniard, early Indian and still earlier Egyptian. Pioneer settlers in other Western areas then took it up, and in 1902 the United States as a nation went into the business. It was quite time.

A report of the Census Bureau shows that up to 1902 private enterprise had established irrigation systems covering nearly losers by their desire to get all and give 9,600,000 acres. This is equivalent to 15,000 square miles, or about three times the area of the State of Connecticut. The cost of constructing these systems is given as \$93,320,000. Unofficial students set the actual cost far beyond this sum. Upon a scale sufficient to make them worth official comment, irrigation systems were in use number is estimated at 30,000. Their in 1902 in thirty-one different States and l'erritories

For meteorological purposes the United states is divided into three areas-the numid, the arid and the semi-arid. The humid area covers the country eastward from a north and south line, having a slight westward curve, running from the Lake of the Woods to the vicinity of Galveston, Texas. Within this area irrigation is a convenient advantage, not a necessity.

Immediately west of the humid area lies the semi-arid belt, two or three hundred miles in width, from the Canadian border to the Gulf. Its eastern border follows the line of the humid area. Its western border begins at a point a little westward of the 100th meridian of longitude, follows a genproper spirit a most important work | erally southward course to the middle of Texas, and there curves southeastward to of this and other causes of persistent fric- the coast, near Indianola. Semi-arid areas occur in the great arid region which lies west of the semi-arid belt. A humid area is again found on the Pacific Coast strip northward from San Francisco and swinging across the greater part of the northern border of Washington. There it joins a semi-arid area, which covers the eastern part of Washington, the northeast corner of Oregon, the northern part of Idaho and the western border of Montana.

The arid region covers, approximately, wo-fifths of the country, exclusive of ourse of Alaska and other outlying possessions. Water only is needed to make a large part of this vast region one of the most fertile areas in the world. Much of it is a land of almost perpetual sunshine. The application of water, scientifically regulated in accordance with the needs of growing crops, converts it into an agricultural paradise. Water supply is lacking for reclamation of the entire region, but millions of acres can and will be turned from deserts into fruitful gardens and highly productive farms. Irrigated areas have produced 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre, as compared with the average for the entire crop of the United States in 1903 of 85 bushels. They have yielded 1,100 oushels of onions to the acre, 33 tons of sugar beets, 71/2 tons of alfalfa hay, and other crops in similar proportions. Farmers dependent upon rain must take their chance of nature's varying moods. With artificial irrigation the agriculturist controls the spigot and turns the water on or shuts it off to suit himself

In June, 1902, Congress passed a measure variously known as the Hansbrough bill, the Chicago Chronicle utter this doubt- | the Newlands bill and the Reclamation act, the fast being the most accurate and appropriate title. It provides that all money received from the sale of public lands in thirteen specified States and three Territories shall be set aside, allowance being made for sundry prior claims, and shall be known as the "reclamation fund." This emn black is tolerated only. It may be fund is to be used for the installation of irrigation systems in the various States and Territories. The land thus reclaimed is to be sold in parcels not to exceed 160 acres in extent to any one holder, and only to actual residents on the land thus purchased, or to one whose residence is in the neighborhood of the land. The object of this is to prevent extensive land speculation, by which those of limited means would be shut Money received from land sales reverts to petual. A sum of about \$25,000,000 has already become available, and a considerable staff is busily engaged in prosecuting this national enterprise.

Naturally, a number of more or less serious difficulties have been encountered. There is danger of an undue interference by the Federal Government with private and with State enterprise, and with State rights in water courses. Theoretically, the idea is only the reclamation of land owned by the Federal Government, or that which is known as "public land." But this may not be done in all cases without trenching on the water supply already either in whole or in part appropriated for similar purposes by private enterprise. In a number of cases private enterprise has estab lished systems on a comparatively small scale within areas which the Government desires to operate on a far larger scale. In other cases extensive tracts have been purchased with a view to their development or to their speculative sale to irrigation companies. Section 8 of the National Irrigation act

takes special note of this feature and provides that "Nothing in this act shall be to respect himself, even without the sancconstrued as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Territory relating to the con trol, appropriation, use or distribution of water used in irrigation, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall proceed in conformity with such laws, and nothing herein shall in any way affect any right of any State or of the Federal Government, or of any landowner, appropriator or user of water in, to or from any interstate stream or the waters thereof: Provided, that the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated, and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of the right."

Thus, with due regard to the rights of individual States and the vested rights of individual citizens, it is the purpose of the United States to make good the declaration of the prophet Isaiah that "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blo as the rose.

It will not be possible to devote all our hundreds of millions of acres of desert land large crops of potatoes, sugar beets and

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

alfalfa hay.

French Estimate of Effective Russian and Japanese Troops. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Toward the end of February last the French General Staff drew up a statement of the composition of the armies then confronting each other in Manchuria, which has since been published in

its special organ. Boginning with the Russians, the First Army, under Linievitch, was made up of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Siberian army corps and a division of Transbaikal Cossacks under Rennenkampf. The Second Army, under Kaulbars, comprised the Tenth and Seventeenth European corps, the Fifth Siberian corps, and two divisions of Cossacks, the Caucasian and Orenburg. The Third Army, under Gen. Bilderling, was composed o the Fourth, Eighth and Sixteenth European corps and the Sixth Siberian corps, with the up," and often did not know where to turn for Sixty-first infantry reserve division and a coin, but I will undertake to prove to any one livision of Siberian Cossacks.

In addition there was a reserve army inder Gen. Meiendorf, made up of the First European corps, five brigades of riflemen European corps, five brigades of riflemen from Europe, twelve batteries of mountain guns (in which the Russians were singularly deficient) and twenty-five companies of the various technical corps. The number of field guns was uncertain, but was estimated at about twelve hundred, with two regiments of mortar batteries. The total combatant strength of the Russians on Feb. 23 was put at 350,000.

The analysis of the Japanese army gives the following result: Kuroki's army was on Feb. 27 composed of the Guard Division with its reserve brigade: the Second Division with its reserve Brigade: the Twelfth Division with its reserve Brigade: the Twelfth Division with the Fifth, Ninth and Twelfth reserve brigades, the Second Division with its reserve brigade of cavalry and the Second of artillery. Nodzu's army comprised the Fifth, Eighth and Tenth divisions, and the Fifth, Eighth and Tenth divisions, and the Fifth Eighth and Tenth reserve brigades, with their artillery and cavalry. Oku's army was made up of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh divisions, and the First Frist Brigade of cavalry: two regiments of the First artillery brigade, and a brigade of the First Brigade of cavalry: two regiments of the First artillery brigade, and a brigade of the First Division. The effective strength of these three armies was estimated at 275, 200 men and 850 field guns. On the Shaho there were several mortar batteries and thirty-five 11-inch guns brought up from Port Arthur. The number of mountain batteries with the Japanese army could not be estimated with any certainty, but was known to be considerable; and no calculation whatever could be made of the Brenth of Nogi's or Kawamura's armies. All that could be said was that they were probably made up from the reserves assembled in Japan at the time of the fall of Port Arthur, and transported to Corea and Manchuria after that event to the number of some 200,000. from Europe, twelve batteries of mountai

It is believed that the Japanese cannot have It is believed that the Japanese cannot have much fewer than 600,000 men now in Manchuria and Corea, and that they are ready to keep adding to the number as the Russians increase their forces. The remark of Marshal Oyama on his arrival at Liaoyang that "Russia may mobilize as many army corps as she chooses: Japan will so arrange that she will always have a superior number of men in the field," is recalled; and so is, the statement of Baron Sayematsu, that Europe knew very little of the numbers or of the importance of the Japanese armies in Manchuria or Corea. New York, March 28.

Small Trains on English Rallways.

From Scribner's Magazine. A friend of mine was standing on the towering deck of the Cedric last summer when she came alongside the dock at Liverpool. By his side was a huge Californian, who was making his first European trip and was full of curiosity. He looked far down from the upper deck to the little train of coaches that was waiting to carry the passengers up to London, and asked what they might be. He was told that it was the special train to London.

"Do people travel in those things here?" the big Californian said. "Why, when I was a boy, I used to play with trains like that."

the big Californian said. "Why, when I was a boy, I used to play with trains like that."

The comparison was not inapt. As late as the year 1900 the average freight train load in England was but fifty tons: that is to say, the average trainload was only equal to the capacity of one of our modern freight cars. There has been some improvement since then, and there is now a marked tendency toward heavier equipment, but it all seems like toy equipment when compared with our own heavy trains.

Educated Women and Divorce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, in a sermon which the Churchman has deemed worthy of publication in its issue of March 25, rates as the prime cause of divorce the

higher education of women.

Will THE SUN kindly furnish statistics, if any are available, as to the comparative number of divorced women who are also college graduates? Observation had led me to believe that the college bred woman, when she marries at all, marries well and permanently: while the women who figure in proceedings for divorce are drawn from the more frivolous contingent in all grades of society. Is not the wretched marital existence which the good doctor refers to as caused by the wife's attempt to read Browning to her weary spouse in the evening a rare condition? Has it ever been used as a plea

for securing a separation or a divorce? I am neither married nor a college graduate, but am merely seeking in a wholly unprejudiced spirit for accurate information from the most trustworthy ELIZABETH, March 27.

Maple Sugar Averages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in day's Sun regarding maple sugar making con ains a statement so misleading that I wish to call attention to it. The average yield of sap from a maple tree in the month of March is given as fifte gallons a day. This is much too high. If a t yields one barrel-thirty-two gallons-in the whole season it is considered a good yield, and no sugar maker in Vermont expects that all the trees tappe will yield one barrel each during the season. barrel of sap will make, on an average, one gallon of syrup, and one gallon of syrup about nine p of sugar, so if a tree yields nine pounds of sugar in the season it is a good producing tree. weeks of good weather for sugar-making 100 trees will yield about 800 pounds of sugar, if every tree is a good one and all conditions favorable. As a matter of fact, 100 trees in an average season will yield about 400 pounds. This is in Vermont, I cannot say whether other localities will do bet H. L. MANCHESTER. PAULET, Vt., March 26.

Viridescent Dream of Spring.

From the St. James's Gazet Here is an ideally green clad young man for the eason, according to the predictions of the tailors; Dive green Trilby hat, Lincoln green flannel suit oin Hood's archers) with sea green stripes. emerald green tie, pea green striped flannel shirt with collar to match, and sage green socks relieved with pale green spots. The boots would be left to the taste of the wearer, but a green whangee cane

would be effective. The Wedding Journey. From the Kennebec Journal.

The "most unique" honeymoon of the season was taken by that couple who were married at

Bingham last Saturday morning and started once for Portland, where the bride was operated upon for appendicitis.

Zuni Bread. From the Washington Post The Zufi Indians will not cat bread that has not been crushed and ground up by stone implements. They say that the grain by itself denotes goodness. and the stone means truth, so that It is by a meeting

of the two that the fullest benefit comes.

females. Total w 821.

Busy Public Baths. The superintendent of public baths reports that he number of persons who used the public baths during the last quarter of 1904 was as follows Rivington street bath, 96,670 males and 54,950 males. Total, 151,620.

West Forty-first street bath, 7,252 males and 2,569

The Pennant. On the bunting have their lamps Old Fox Griffith and his crea Asked who'll win it. Fielder Jones "White Sox!" yells in thunder tones.

Manager Lajoic says, "Out. This year's flag belongs to me." "But." says sanguine Connie Mack, "Philadelphia'll top the stack Detroit, St. Louis, Washington Say they have it good as wo-

Each crases from the slate Places numbered two to eight. Eight for one and none for seven.

Won't the umpires be in heaven ? MAURICE MORRIS.

OSCAR WILDE AFTER JAIL. Misstatements About His Last Days in Paris Corrected.

From the St. James's Gazette. The complacent unanimity with which the chroniclers of Oscar Wilde's last years in Paris have accepted and spread the "legend". of his life in that city is remarkable, and would be exasperating considering its utter falsity to any one who was not aware of their incompetence to deal with the subject. Scarcely one of his self-constituted biographers had more than the very slightest acquaintance with him, and their records and impressions of him are chiefly made up of stale gossip and second hand anecdotes. The stories of his supposed privations, his frequent inability to obtain a square meal, his lonely and tragic death in a sordid lodging, and his cheap

funeral are all grotesquely false. True, Oscar Wilde, who for several years efore his conviction had been making at least £5,000 a year, found it very hard to live on his rather precarious income after he came out of prison; he was often very "hard up," and often did not know where to turn for

whom it may concern that from the day he left prison till the day of his death his income averaged at least £400 a year. He had, moreover, far too many devoted friends in Paris ever to be in need of a meal provided he would take the trouble to walk a few hundred yards or take a cab to one of half a dozen houses. His death certainly was tragicdeaths are apt to be tragic-but he rounded by friends when he died, and his funeral was not cheap; I happen to have paid for it in conjunction with another friend of

his, so I ought to know.

He did not become a Roman Catholic before he died. He was, at the instance of a great friend of his, himself a devout Catholic, received into the Church" a few hours before he died: but he had then been unconscious

fore he died. He was, at the instance of a great friend of his, himself a devout Catholic, "received into the Church" a few hours before he died; but he had then been unconscious for many hours, and he died without ever having any idea of the liberty that had been taken with his unconscious body. Whether he would have approved or not of the step taken by his friend is a matter on which I should not like to express a too positive opinion, but it is certain that it would not do him any harm, and, apart from all questions of religion and sentiment, it facilitated the arrangements which had to be made for his interment in a Catholic country, in view of the fact that no member of his family took any steps to claim his body or arrange for his funeral.

Having disposed of certain false impressions in regard to various facts of his life and death in Paris. I may turn to what are less easily controlled and examined theories as to that life. Without wishing to be paradoxical, or harshly destructive of the carefully cherished sentiment of poetic justice so dear to the British mind and the French mind, too, for that matter, I give it as my firm opinion that Oscar Wilde was, on the whole, fairly happy during the last years of his life. He had an extraordinarily buoyant and happy temperament, a splendid sense of humor, and an unrivalled faculty for enjoyment of the present. Of course, he had his bad moments, moments of depression and sense of loss and defeat, but they were not of long duration. It was part of his pose to luxuriate a little in the details of his tragic circumstances. He harrowed the feelings of many of those whom he came across: words of woe poured from his lips: he painted an image of himself, destitute, abandoned, starving even (I have heard him use the word after a very good dinner at Paillard's); as he proceeded he was caught by the pathos of his own words, his beautiful voice trembled with have here of lower, but a massembled with laughter, bringing with it his audience, relieved, delighted, and bubbling

write again. Curiously enough, society was the breath of life to him, and what he felt more than anything else in his "St. Helena" in Paris, as he often told me, was the absence of the smart and pretty women who in the old days sat at his feet!

Dogs of War.

Major E. Hautonville Richardson in the Nineteenth Century.
Two hundred dogs, chiefly sheep dogs, are at present attached to the German for present attached to the German forces operating n Herrero Land under General von Trotha. One of them, Flock, has been sent home to Kiel invalided. He was wounded by a builet in the en-gagement of Opajbo while scouting in front of the skirmishing line. He displayed the greatest fear-

lessness under fire, and worked faultlessly until The Japanese are using a number of dogs for reconnoitring purposes; they are attached to long ropes and well trained. The Russians are employ-

ing dogs for sentry and messenger work.

Capt. Persidsky. of the late Count Keller's staff, writing from Odessa, says: "In finding the wounded men with which the millet fields are strewn, nothing has succeeded like our seven dogs; their intelligence, especially the English bred ones, is extraordinary," have been asked several times to supply dogs to the Russian army, and only quite recently was nmissioned to purchase sheep dogs in the High. lands for the German ambulance dog training establishment. Perhaps, instead of breeding and exporting dogs for foreign armies, we may some day find our dogs of service to their own country.

African Hospitality. From the Century Magazine.

Hospitality may be considered as one of the haracteristics of the whole African race. It is insidered the duty of every citizen to entertain strangers without the smallest compensation. Places of rest stand always open, and when these are found occupied by strangers a man goes and tells his wife, who will send her servants with water for the strangers to wash their feet; for, as they wear no shoes, they naturally need such accom-modation. Afterward rooms and cloth wrappers are given them, food is brought from all quarters, or they are invited to eat with the peo continue to be so provided for, even if they stay months. Their garments are also washed and returned to them. On leaving, they generally make a small gift to the wife of the host, though not more than two or three cols nuts or two or three English pennies.

The Albany Kindergarten. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will The Som

please dress down the Kindergarten at Alberty that is trying to foist Latin methods of taxation on the people of the Empire State? It is small material to work upon, but you may leaven the infantile please dress down the Kindergarten at Albany that o work upon, but you may leaven the infantle condition a trifle, perhaps.

Cooperstown, March 27.

Missourian's Venerated Trousers. From the Kansas City Journal. As Fowler, an Audrain county man, has a pair of trousers that he has owned for forty years. He bought them when he was only if years old and used them through his "sparking" days, and for "going to meeting" trousers since he has been narried. He hopes to wear them for forty years

Shore Khan and the Bad Pack. From the London Dally Mail. Replying to a parliamentary question by Mr. Pield, M. P., the Scoretary for India states that juring the last five years 4,025 persons in British India were killed by tigers and 1,900 by walves.

Babies and Revivalists. From the London Dawy Mag.

A baby at Rhos has been christened Revivalist Hughes. Almost every boy baby born during the last four or five months in the Rhondda Valley has

received the name of Evan Roberts. The Crescent Elevated.

Mahomet's coffin had just been suspended in the air.
"Poor fellow!" cried his friends, "he will feel awfully uncomfortable without even a strap to

And they wept to think that sic transit would be as bad as rapid transit.